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Spearhead

50p

SPOTLIGHT ON THE RED 'NATIONALISTS'



Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Then and now

Last month we commented on the outcry following the shooting down of the South Korean civil airliner by the Soviets. The manner of our comment led one or two readers to deduce that we were trying to justify the Russian action, which definitely was not the case; we merely tried to make the point that not enough facts had yet been established for it to be possible to make any precise apportionment of guilt. This remains the position a month later.

What might be said at this stage is that, if the incident has shown the Soviets to be barbaric, the Western powers in their reaction to it have certainly shown themselves to be ridiculous. Gales of laughter must have echoed throughout the Kremlin at the declaration of a week-long boycott of Aeroflot flights by the staff at Heathrow and a similar action by the airport employees at Montreal, by talk of the breaking off

(just temporarily) of sporting contacts and cultural exchanges. Such are the teeth that the once great Western nations bring to bear in the modern field of international disputes that anyone could be forgiven for believing we are utterly decadent.

It is interesting, in view of these reactions, to recall a not entirely dissimilar incident that occurred in 1904. At that time Imperial Russia was at war with Japan. The Russian Baltic Fleet was ordered to sail to Eastern waters and that involved a voyage half way round the world which took the fleet through the North Sea by way of the Dogger Bank, where 150 Hull-based British trawlers were peacefully fishing.

By some incredible error of intelligence or recognition, the Russians identified the trawlers as enemies and started firing on them, wrecking one boat and killing 2 fishermen and seriously injuring 20 others.

In the inquest that followed, the Russians obstinately refused either to admit responsibility or to make any offer of compensation.

As the diplomatic argument dragged on, the British Government of the day decided that some firmer methods of persuasion were needed. An order was given for the Mediterranean, Channel and Home Fleets to prepare for action. These amounted to a total of 28 battleships, 18 cruisers and 54 destroyers and gunboats, all of which went on full alert. In addition to these, all ships in the A and B divisions of the Fleet Reserve were also ordered to make ready. It was made clear to the Russian Government that this imposing flotilla would go into action against its own fleet if a satisfactory settlement of the British claim for compensation was not quickly agreed to.

On October 28th the Prime Minister Mr.

Balfour was able to announce that the Russians had consented to make full apologies, to full compensation for the damage and to detain part of its fleet at Vigo (Spain) pending an investigation into responsibility.

British affairs were conducted in rather a different way then to the way they are now.

Who wants to disarm?

With international disarmament conferences constantly in the news, it is quite frequently that we get letters from our readers urging us that we should adopt some sort of 'position' towards current disarmament talks. What do we think of the latest Soviet proposals? How do we view President Reagan's attitude? What do we advocate Britain's position should be?

We have in fact deliberately refrained from including disarmament negotiations among the issues upon which we feel bound to make regular commentary, and for the simple reason that we regard them as both a sham and a farce. In the first place, we have never believed the East/West armed 'confrontation' of the post-1945 period to be anything other than a ridiculous posture, bearing no correspondence to the realities of the international political power struggle but maintained only to delude and mislead. If the United States and her Western allies were seriously concerned to halt the spread of Soviet influence, they would long ago have closed the supply line to Russia of Western technology, food products and financial credit. That they have not done so is sure indication that, behind the postures of arming and disarming, the Soviet and Western blocs are in broad agreement on matters of higher world policy and are in fact engaged in clandestine co-operation towards the future organisation of the globe. Nowhere is this better demonstrated than in the decolonisation of Africa.

Power blocs which have co-operated so closely for several decades are not, in the foreseeable future, going to turn around and start fighting each other, and so we must read into their mutual build-up of armed force some very different objective.

Leaving aside the question of what that objective is, disarmament conferences and agreements are an absurd procedure anyway. Just what means are there of ensuring that the opposite party will abide by the terms of such an agreement? In Russia's enormous territory there are ample places where she could maintain stockpiles of weapons in excess of those limitations to which she has committed herself at the last such conference, and who is going to find them? Then, supposing they were found, just what means would we expect the Western powers to employ to penalise Russia for her failure to honour her disarmament

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Editor: John Tyndall

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pledges? The sort of pea-shooter measures that followed the shooting down of the Korean airliner? Such gestures are, as we have indicated, liable to be treated with hilarity by the bosses of the Kremlin.

Disarmament conferences are wrong anyway because the whole philosophy of disarmament is wrong. A nation seeking to disarm is a nation advancing towards senility. The need for a **permanent** establishment of powerful armed force should be accepted by every nation which wishes to play a meaningful role in this hostile world and has a healthy attitude towards the protection of its own territory, interests and people. Obviously there are certain practical limits to the extent of armed strength that a nation can, or needs to, maintain, but these limits must be assessed by that nation's government in accordance with the current requirements of national security and policy, as well of course as economic and manpower capability.

International disarmament conferences, and any agreements that may arise out of them, are quite irrelevant to such an assessment because no public undertaking obtained from any nation concerning disarmament bears the slightest relation to that nation's true policy intentions. Nations go to disarmament conferences purely as a propaganda exercise (or if they do not they will surely have rings made around them by those who do). The object is to be able to say, for domestic and world consumption: "Look how reasonable and peace-loving we are! We've tried to negotiate a reduction of armaments and tension but it is the unreasonable of the others that has frustrated everything." By use of such language nations prepare public opinion, not for a reduction of military spending, but for an increase in it — which of course was probably the object of the whole exercise. In the realpolitik of the times this sort of humbug is an indispensable ploy of national policy.

It is for these reasons that our magazine prefers not to join the chorus of speculation as to the outcome of the latest disarmament talks or comment on the merits of the propositions put forward by the respective powers. The whole thing is a hollow charade, fit to be taken seriously only by boobs.

The Parkinson affair

Mr. Cecil Parkinson, Secretary for Trade and Industry and Cabinet favourite of Mrs. Thatcher, has, as everyone knows, been a naughty boy. His Secretary, Miss Sara Keays, is expecting a baby and poor Cecil has had ruefully to admit that he is the father.

It should perhaps not be a matter of surprise that this affair, apart from making



PARTNERS IN SCANDAL

Parkinson (right) and his bird (left)



juicy press headlines, has caused scarcely a political ripple. Everybody is very sorry for Cecil. His wife is going to stay with him. And, most significant of all, Mrs. Thatcher is not going to sack him. These are different times, the world seems to be saying. We are not back in the days of Queen Victoria. This sort of thing is happening all the time.

Well, no we are not back in the days of Queen Victoria but perhaps in some respects it might be better if we were. Let us just remind ourselves of the circumstances surrounding Mr. Parkinson's little misdemeanour. He is a married man with three daughters. He also holds an extremely high position of trust as a minister of HM Government, having previous to that been Chairman of the Conservative Party — not exactly a post of small importance. When he started to play about with his Secretary he was perfectly aware that the consequences of his behaviour could be, in the first place, to cause untold distress to his wife and family and, in the second place, to bring grave embarrassment to the Government and party he served. Yet these considerations did not weigh with him sufficiently heavily to stop him.

In other words, he showed himself to be irresponsible and weak.

And if Mr. Parkinson is allowed to go on holding a senior office in the Government, who is to know in what future ways his irresponsibility and weakness will manifest themselves?

Mrs. Thatcher is surely aware of this consideration, yet she has not dismissed her colleague. In consequence, she has shown herself also to be irresponsible and weak — not the 'Iron Lady' of Tory mythology.

Spearhead does not pretend to set itself up as the moral conscience of the nation — not at least in matters of a private nature. We do not claim to be Holy Joes and we are not planning to go into business in competition with Mrs. Whitehouse.

But we do loathe and despise **weakness** — most of all weakness on the part of pol-

itical leaders in whose hands the destiny of the nation is placed.

And weakness in high places is what has been revealed by the frolics of Mr. Parkinson. It is a disturbing thought.

Tory Panic

An internal report commissioned by the Conservative Party claims the existence of widespread infiltration of the party by 'Fascist', 'racist' and 'extreme right-wing' political groups, and the report urges much greater vigilance by the party in screening those who join and in particular those who seek adoption as candidates.

Our own information tells us that this claim is vastly exaggerated and that such 'extremists' are so few in number that they have about as much chance of becoming an influential voice in the party as our Editor has of joining the editorial board of The Jewish Chronicle. Nevertheless, if the purpose of the party is to take stronger steps to keep such people out it can only be for the good. It should help to destroy the long fostered illusion that any good can come to the cause of British Nationalism by holding out hopes that the Tory Party can ever be a vehicle for that cause. 'Conservatism' in Britain is absolutely rotten to the core — as rotten in every way as is the political left; it has today become the main instrument in this country for the advancement of internationalism, racial treason and Zionist control. It cannot be 'reformed' from within, however good the intentions of those who try to do so, and the longer the supposition is maintained that it can, the longer good and potentially useful patriots are going to be neutralised by being bogged down in fruitless activity when their energies should be channelled into building the Nationalist movement.

There are some people who never learn. Perhaps this latest witch-hunt by the Tories will provide the lesson they need.

THE DIVISIVE WEDGE

SPEARHEAD has commented before on the introduction of 'Strasserism' into British Nationalist politics. The term 'Strasserism' is, as most readers will know, derived from the political, economic and social ideas of the brothers Gregor and Otto Strasser, who at first allied themselves with Hitler and then later broke with him over policy differences rooted in the Strassers' determination to promote a concept of National Socialism which, in its proposals for the internal structuring of German society, differed little from that of the Communists, including the abolition of private property, collectivisation of farming, partial nationalisation of all medium and large businesses and a German-Soviet alliance against 'Capitalism'.

Opinions differ as to whether the Strassers were well-intentioned, though confused, idealists or Jewish agents who had infiltrated the Nazi Party to swing it in a Communist direction, but there is much in the personality of Gregor Strasser to suggest that he was a sincere German patriot who had been influenced in a leftward direction, as had great numbers of his fellow countrymen, by the cowardice and self-centredness of large sections of the German upper classes and bourgeoisie. Gregor Strasser was an energetic organiser and man of action but not a profound political thinker. There was in his and his brother's political doctrines a certain *naïveté* in which the ideal and real worlds never became properly sorted out.

Gregor Strasser met his end in 1934 when Hitler, confronted with the necessity to consolidate his revolution by proceeding against various subversive elements within Germany, authorised his elimination, along with Rohm, Schleicher and many others. It is still a matter of dispute among historians whether Hitler was justified in including Gregor Strasser among those who were plotting to undermine the newly established Nazi state. It must be remembered that those were turbulent times in which the atmosphere of insurrection was constantly present. Where the threat of treason was real, Hitler had to act and act quickly, and furthermore he could not act entirely on his own. In the spirit of *realpolitik* he had to lean on those who were loyal to him in order to overcome those who were disloyal. He simply did not have the time to look into and personally supervise every detail of the operations of his confederates, least of all be sure that all those operations were conducted from the purest of motives.

CASUALTY

Somewhere in this process of bloodletting Gregor Strasser became a casualty. Placed in prison alongside many of the scum of criminals and perverts whose company he quite possibly did not deserve, he was gunned to death in his cell. His brother, understandably embittered against the regime and fearful for his own life,

fled Germany and took up exile in Czechoslovakia, where he formed an anti-Nazi organisation known as the Black Front.

It would have been better if Gregor Strasser had not been shot, for the manner of his death gave his political doctrines the seal of martyrdom.

'Strasserism' under the microscope

— and that they very definitely did not deserve. Apart from their inherent unfeasibility, amply demonstrated by the world role of Soviet Russia in the ensuing half-century and by the implementation of Strasserite policies within the Communist states, the Strassers' ideas have



GREGOR STRASSER
2nd from left - in front

the additional vice of being divisive. They were divisive of those very elements in the German population that needed to be united if there was to be national recovery from the humiliations of Versailles and the ravages of the subsequent world depression. They set manual workers against their employers. They set blue-collar classes against white-collar classes. They set the masses against the military aristocracy whose role was so essential in rearming Germany against her hostile neighbours. Above all, they divided the German Nationalist movement by polarising its conservative and radical elements against one another instead of achieving the desired synthesis of both — an aim which Hitler had the vision to recognise as necessary but which was beyond the understanding of the Strassers and their followers. Whatever the motivation of the Strassers themselves, what is certain is that the enemies of Nationalism in Germany welcomed, and were only too pleased to nurture, the divisions in the Nationalist movement fomented by Strasserite doctrine, and they did so nearly — but not quite — to the point of frustrating the victory of Nationalism in 1933 and the consolidation of that victory in 1934.

A few years ago Otto Strasser joined his brother in the world of the departed, arguing to the end that neither sought conflict with Hitler but that this conflict was stoked up by third parties for dubious purposes — a claim which may well have been true but which merely underlines the potential of Strasserism as a source of division between Nationalists.

If the Strassers are dead, their ideas live on — and not because of any inner quality or strength in themselves but solely because of their usefulness in fragmenting Nationalist ranks, not only in Germany but elsewhere in the world where the Nationalist and racial struggle is being fought.

WHO STANDS BEHIND 'RADICALS'?

It is in this perspective that we should view the emergence of leftist Nationalism in Britain, a phenomenon which draws upon the ideas, not only of Gregor and Otto Strasser, but others closer to the home soil who attempted to harness patriotic and socialistic concepts in an age when the latter had not yet been discredited in the trial of experience. Why have they suddenly appeared, these self-styled 'radicals' who are not really radical? What is their purpose? Precisely who stands behind them?

If that purpose is to call into question certain long-established national institutions, conventions and traditions — to put under the microscope, as it were, certain aspects of the British social order on the grounds that these should not necessarily be defended merely because the left attack them — if that, and no more than that, is the purpose of these people, there is no harm in it. Nationalism should be strong enough to allow a vigorous internal debate as to the usefulness of all institutions of the present and past.

If the purpose is to give the Nationalist movement a radical and reforming impulse which serves as a balance to the conservative impulses within it, and if it is to address itself to genuine and justified social grievances on the part of sections of the indigenous British people, such purposes are perfectly reasonable and healthy.

But there is absolutely nothing to prevent these two tendencies, the radical and the conservative, from coexisting within the same Nationalist movement and party. For years they did so without rupture. Only very recently, and at the instigation of a small clique whose intellectual arrogance stands in inverse proportion to their constructive political achievement, have these two tendencies in Nationalism been brought into conflict with one another to the stage of forming the basis for two separate and rival parties, expending against one another as much energy as they expend on fighting the enemies of Nationalism.

Cui bono? Who gains? What forces profit from this conflict? This is the overriding question.

Crypto-Marxist claptrap parading as 'Nationalism'

RECENTLY the leftist faction within the British Nationalist movement produced a booklet containing a miscellany of ideas of various social reformers, British and foreign, and entitled Yesterday and Tomorrow: roots of the national-revolution. Among those from whom the booklet acknowledges inspiration is the early British Socialist Robert Blatchford. Blatchford is claimed to have been a staunch British patriot, an advocate of British naval supremacy and an opponent of the Easter uprising in Ireland in 1916 – all of which would not endear him to today's leftists. He is also known to have been bitterly against the flooding of Britain by people of foreign migrant stock and to have popularised the slogan 'Britain for the British'. Jews, in particular, were not among his favourite peoples.

On none of these matters, however, is Blatchford quoted in detail. Instead there is reproduced in the book a discourse by him entitled Rent, Interest, Capital and Credit, written in the form of a letter to an ordinary British working man. We are reproducing the whole of this item here, as it serves as a perfect example of the muddled ideas currently being championed by the 'Nationalist' left in this country. At the end are our own comments.

ROBERT BLATCHFORD ADDRESSES A BRITISH WORKING MAN

We have now, Mr. Smith, to consider a very important question, viz, have the rich any right to their riches?

I have already laid it down as my guiding principle that a man has a right to all the wealth that he creates by the exercise of his own unaided faculties; and to no more.

If you look into my pamphlet, *The Pope's Socialism*, page 4, you will find the following paragraph:

"No man has any right to be rich. No man ever yet became rich by fair means. No man ever became rich by his own industry."

That statement, "no man ever became rich by his own industry", has puzzled many of my readers, and I shall explain it.

I shall explain it because, if no man can become rich by his own industry, then no man has a right to be rich at all.

How do men grow rich? In these days the three chief sources of wealth are:

1. Rent
2. Interest
3. Profits.

First, Rent. Who earns it? We will take two examples: Ground Rent and Property Rent.

The Duke of Plaza Toro owns an estate. The rent roll is £30,000 a year. Where does the money come from?

The estate is let out to farmers, at so much per acre. These farmers pay the duke his £30,000 a year. Where do the farmers get it from?

The farmers sell their crops, and out of the purchase money pay the rent. How are the crops raised?

The crops are raised by the agricultural labourers, under the direction of the farmers.

That is to say, that the rent is earned by labour – by the labour of the farmer and his men. The duke does nothing. The duke did not make the land, nor does he raise the crops. He has therefore no right to take the rent at all.

The man who gets rich on ground rent gets rich on the labour of others.

Mr. Bounderby owns a row of houses. The rental of the street amounts to £400 a year. Where does the money come from?

The rent is paid by the tenants of the houses. It is paid with money they have earned by their labour, or with money which they have obtained from other men who earned it by their labour, and it is paid to Mr. Bounderby for the use of his houses.

How did Mr. Bounderby get his houses? He either bought them with money which he did not earn by his own industry, or he paid for the material and the building with money which he did not earn by his own industry.

Two things are quite certain. First, that Mr. Bounderby did not build the houses with his own hands, nor make the bricks and timbers of which they are built; that work was done by other men. And second, that the money with which those men were paid was never earned by Mr. Bounderby's own industry.

Mr. Bounderby has therefore no right to own those houses or charge rent for them.

The man who grows rich upon house rents grows rich upon the labour of others.

But you will very properly ask, Mr. Smith, how I can prove that the money paid by Mr. Bounderby for his houses was not earned by his own industry.

INTEREST AND PROFITS

This brings us to the second and third means by which men get wealth: Interest and profits.

What is interest? It is money paid for the use of money. If you lent me a hundred pounds at 5 per cent. interest, that would mean that I must pay you five pounds a year for the loan of the money as long as I kept it, and that such payment would not reduce the amount of the loan. So that if I kept your £100 for twenty years and paid you £5 a year interest, I should at the end of that time still owe you £100. That is to say, you would receive £200 from me, although you only lent me £100.

Where do I get the interest from? I have to work for it. But you get it from me. You don't work for it. You – possibly – worked for the principal, that is, for the first hundred pounds; but you do not work for the interest, the second hundred pounds.

Suppose I have £1,000. I put it in a bank and draw 2 per cent., £30 a year, interest for it. At the end of twenty years I shall have drawn out £600, and yet there will be £1,000 to my credit. How does my money breed money? How do I get

£1,600 for £1,000? How can the banker afford to pay me more than I put into the bank?

If instead of putting my £1,000 into a bank I locked it up in a safe, and drew out £30 a year for twenty years, would there be £1,000 left at the end of that time? There would not. There would only be £400. Money does not breed money. Interest has to be worked for. Who earns it?

Suppose a rich Jew has lent a million to the Government at 3 per cent. He draws every year £30,000 in interest. Who pays it? It is raised by taxation. Who pays the taxes? They are all paid either by the workers or by those who get their money from the workers. And the Jew gets his interest for ever. That is to say, that after he draws back all his million in interest the Government goes on paying him out of your earnings, my hard-headed friend, £30,000 a year as long as any one is left to claim it. Probably the million was wasted in some foolish work, or wicked war; but because a Minister in 1812 was a knave or a fool, British industry is taxed to the tune of £30,000 a year, world without end, amen.

And the worst of it is that the money the Jew lent was not earned by him, but by the ancestors of the very people who are now paying his descendants interest for the loan of it.

Nay: Worse even than this. It is a fact that a great deal of the so-called "capital" for which interest is paid, does not exist at all.

The Duke of Plaza Toro is a wealthy peer. He has an income, a rent-roll of £30,000 a year. The Earl of Chow Bent has £40,000 a year, the Marquis of Steyne has £50,000 a year. These noblemen, together with a rich Jew, a couple of rich cotton-lords, and a coal owner, decide to form a company and construct a canal.

They engage some engineers and some navvies. To pay these men their wages and to provide tools and other "plant", they need "capital".

They get an estimate of the cost. Say it is half a million. The capital of the company is half a million. But that is needed to complete the work. It can be started with much less. They therefore issue 50,000 shares at £10 each; £2 payable on allotment, and the rest at stated times.

The company consists of seven men. Each takes an equal number of shares and each pays down an equal sum, say £14,285, making a total of £100,000. With this amount they can go on until the second call is made.

Now look at the position of the Duke. He has paid in his £14,000, and at the end of a year he will have another £30,000 ready, in the shape of rent. The others are in similar positions. The Jew waits for his interest, the coal owner and the cotton lords for their profits. And all these sums, the rent, the interest, and the profits, are earned by the workers.

So the canal is made. Who makes it? Not the rich share-owners. Oh, no. The canal is made by the engineers and the navvies. And who finds the money? Not the rich shareholders. Oh, no. The money is earned in rent, or interest, or profits, by the agricultural labourers, the colliers, and the cotton operatives.

But when the navvies and engineers have made the canal, and when the labourers, miners and spinners have paid for it, who owns it?

Does it belong to the men who made it? Not at all. Does it belong to the men who earned the money to pay for it? Not at all.

Contd. overleaf

CRYPTO-MARXIST CLAPTRAP (Contd. from prev. page)

It belongs to the rich share-holders, and these men will get other men to work it, and will keep the profits of its working.

That is to say, all the goods which are carried on the canal must pay tollage. This tollage, after the costs of repairing and working the canal are defrayed, will be profit, and will be divided amongst the share-holders in the form of dividends. Who will pay the tollage?

The tollage will be paid by the people who carry the goods, and they in turn will charge it to the people who buy the goods, and they in turn will charge it to the people who use the goods. And the people who use the goods will be either workers, who pay the toll out of their own earnings, or rich people, who pay the toll out of the earnings of other workers.

And now let us sum up.

The Duke of Plaza Toro lends £14,000 which he has got (out of his farm labourers) and £56,000 which he has not got, but which he will get as soon as his farm labourers have earned it. With this money — the money earned and to be earned by the farm labourers — the duke pays wages to the engineers and navvies who make the canal.

The canal being made, the Duke takes tollage, which is paid by the workers, much of it perhaps, by the farm labourers, navvies, engineers, spinners, and colliers, who found the money for the canal or did the work of making it.

That is to say, the workers pay the Duke

interest for the loan of their own money.

You will begin, now, Mr. Smith, to see what is meant by such words as Rent, Interest, Capital, and Credit. For your further enlightenment, and to give you an idea how poor these rich men really are, and how very much interest is paid for money which does not exist, let me offer you two facts.

The first fact is that whereas the amount annually paid in wages, profits, interest, and rent is estimated at £1,350,000,000, there is at no time as much as £100,000,000 of money in the country.

RECENTLY CREATED

The second fact I will give you in the words of John Stuart Mill:

"When men talk of the ancient wealth of a country, of riches inherited from ancestors, and similar expressions, the idea suggested is, that the riches so transmitted were produced long ago, at the time when they are said to have been first acquired, and that no portion of the capital of a country was produced this year, except so much as may have been this year added to the total amount. The fact is far otherwise."

"The greater part, in value, of the wealth now existing in England has been produced by human hands within the last twelve months. A very small proportion indeed of that large aggregate was in existence ten years ago, of the present productive capital of the country scarcely any part, except farm houses and factories, and a few ships and machines, and even these would not in most cases have survived so long, if fresh labour had not been employed within that period in putting them into

repair.

"The land subsists, and the land is almost the only thing that subsists. Everything which is produced perishes, and most things very quickly."

And again:

"Capital is kept in existence from age to age, not by preservation, but by perpetual reproduction."

Does that surprise you, John Smith? Nearly all the boasted "capital" or wealth of the rich is produced annually.

And by whom is it produced, John? By the rich? Not at all. It is produced by those who labour, for all wealth must be produced by those who labour. By no other means can it be produced.

You hear a man described as a millionaire. Do you suppose that he has a million or a hundred pounds in his safe? Do you imagine with regard to a Jay Gould or a Duke of Westminster that every year a million golden coins rain down on him from Heaven?

Your millionaire has hardly anything. Very little money, that is certain. But he has bonds and securities and other written contrivances of the usurer and the devil, whereby he is legally entitled to appropriate year by year some millions of the wealth that is created by the labour of the poor.

Your Duke of Plaza Toro is said to be worth £500,000 a year. How is he worth it? He gets it in rent, in royalties, in dividends, in interest; and every penny of it is taken from the wealth produced by labour.

Your Duke has £30,000 a year of a rentroll, has he? But he has not a shilling of rent until poor Hodge has raised the crops and farmer Giles has sold them. Take the men, the labourers — poor despised drudges — off his Grace's estates, and his Grace is a pauper.

JOHN TYNDALL replies

ROBERT BLATCHFORD, whatever his sound instincts on other issues, clearly did not understand the principles underlying the free-enterprise system which he called 'Capitalism' nor the basis for inequalities of station which formed part of British society in his time and have done since. In fact his use of the concept of 'unearned income' to describe that portion of the profits of enterprise accruing to people who are not directly involved in the work of those enterprises places his economic thinking, and the thinking of those who are his disciples on economy, straight into the bracket of standard leftist ideology. On these matters Robert Blatchford was in fact talking twaddle.

By what token, for instance, is the rent payable to Mr. Bounderby by the tenants of his houses 'unearned'? How did Mr. Bounderby come to own those houses in the first place? Answer: either he inherited them or the money to buy them; or he bought them with money he had earned by the sweat of his own brow and subsequently saved. We will come back in a moment to the question of inherited wealth when looking at another part of Mr. Blatchford's thesis. Let us for the present just deal with the matter of property bought out of income earned by a man's own labour — which accounts for a huge portion of the total property for rental in this country.

Mr. Bounderby may well have started out life with no special advantages over his fellow men, either in financial means or

education. He may have left school early and went out to work. By diligence and industry, he improved his lot. Using his energy and his brains, he climbed up the occupational ladder and steadily increased his regular earnings. As he pocketed those earnings, instead of spending them on his own pleasure, he saved them and invested them. As his savings and investments increased, he began to buy houses. In letting those houses to others, he supplied a service. Alternatively, as suggested by Mr. Blatchford, he may have paid for the houses to be built first, then rented them — in which case similarly he provided people with a service.

UNEARNED?

But, says Mr. Blatchford at this point in his discourse, in either event Mr. Bounderby did not earn the money by his own industry. How can we be sure that he did not? Mr. Blatchford asks himself this same question a little further on but fails to answer it, only saying that "this brings us to the second and third means by which men get wealth, interest and profits." Needless to say, that is no reply at all to the vital question of how Bounderby came by the money to buy his row of houses. It presupposes immediately that all income derived from interest and profits is income 'unearned'. Again this is pure twaddle.

If Mr. Blatchford had described as 'un-

earned income' the interest paid to banks for loans of money that they had created by mere book-keeping entries, then he would of course be entirely right. But this is not what he has in mind. Instead he postulates to illustrate his point an imaginary loan transaction between himself and the British working man to whom he is addressing his essay. "If you lent me £100 at 5 per-cent interest," he says, "that means I must pay you five pounds a year . . ." He then goes on to say of this five pounds: "I have to work for it. But . . . You don't work for it. You — possibly — worked for the principal . . . but you do not work for the interest . . ."

Of course this is sheer economic gobbledegook. If our British working man lent Mr. Blatchford £100, he would have provided him with a service. Why in heaven's name should he not be paid for that service? If no interest were to accrue to the lenders of money, no money would ever be loaned — except as between relations or friends and purely as a favour. Mr. British Working Man would not see the slightest profit in lending his £100 to Mr. Blatchford; far better to invest it, with other money, in property from which he may draw rent, or otherwise just spend it on his own enjoyment — thus not helping to create any new wealth for society.

But perhaps Mr. Blatchford is not exactly saying that an economy can exist without any money being lent and borrowed;

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perhaps he has in mind the idea that it should all be lent and borrowed free of interest by the State. Well, just imagine what sort of situation that would create! Millions of people would be queuing up at state offices asking to borrow money for every conceivable purpose, whether it be investing it in projects to prove that the earth was flat or merely spending it on booze and fags. And how would the State have any idea of which people, among those clamouring for free loans, would be able to pay the money back? In fact the State, as the lender of money, would be incurring what every lender of money incurs: the element of risk. Part of the interest paid on money loaned is in fact a payment to the lender for his preparedness to incur that risk — the risk that the borrower may not be able to repay and that any goods or property offered as collateral to cover that contingency may not realise the sum of the money thereby lost.

Quite evidently, Mr. Blatchford, who appears to have thought a bit about such questions as race and defence, has scarcely given 5 minutes' thought to the most elementary questions of how a nation's economic wealth is created.

PAYMENT FOR SERVICE

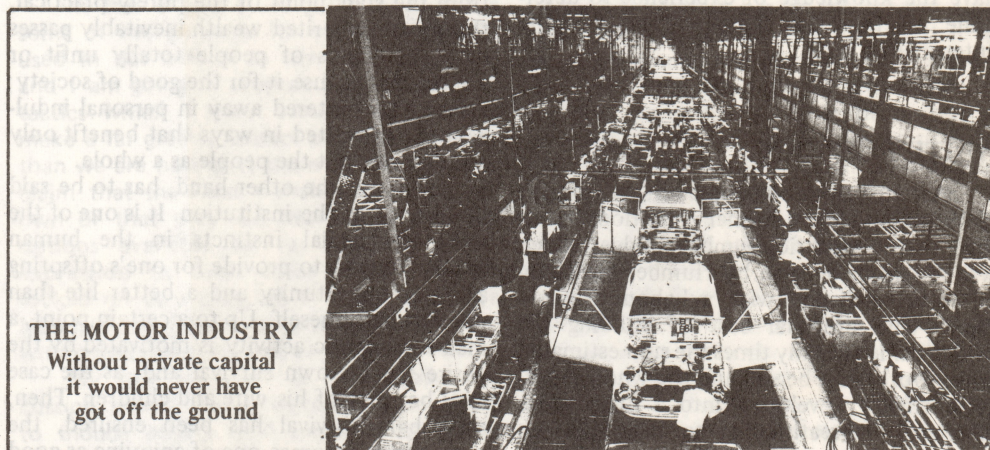
The same lack of thought — assuming that we are not to take the less charitable view and accuse the writer of dishonesty — is demonstrated in what he has to say about the question of profit. Profits accruing to people who invest their money in business enterprises, but do not share in the working or running of those enterprises, are payment for the service of providing the capital without which the enterprises could not function or grow. If such profits were not to accrue, how on earth would the capital be found? Would people provide it out of the kindness of their hearts? Would they forego all the other things that their money could buy, such as extra home comforts, holidays and other enjoyments, merely in order to make money available to lend someone who would yield them no return except to pay back the original money that was lent? Who do Mr. Blatchford and his disciples think they are kidding?

Mr. Blatchford and his disciples may indeed have an alternative proposition. Business enterprises should be capitalised and thereafter expanded, partly by money provided by the State as its share in the ownership of the enterprise and partly in the form of shares bought by those who work in the enterprise in lieu of wages.

Of course there is some role for the State in industry and commerce along those lines, and the State does indeed fulfil just such a role in practically every country, capitalist and socialist, by means of whole or part-ownership in a number of the largest and most capital-intensive concerns. However, the money thus invested by the State has to come from somewhere; it does not grow out

of thin air. In effect, the nation's money is being invested, either directly or indirectly, and the State, as the guardian of that money, has the duty to see that it is invested prudently and not frivolously. This involves calling upon the advice of experts in the matter of industrial and commercial investment, and not relying just on the whim and fancy of politicians, who are interested in votes in the areas where the money is to be spent. These experts do not give their services for nothing; they have to be paid, and that increases the money that the State has to find.

As for 'workers' co-operatives', which no doubt is the concept in mind when we discuss the idea of employees' purchasing shares in the concerns for which they work, there is some role in the economy for these also, and they do indeed exist — possibly the Mondragon concern in the Basque region of Spain being the best example of such a co-



THE MOTOR INDUSTRY
Without private capital
it would never have
got off the ground

operative functioning beneficially and efficiently.

But two things must be said of such co-operatives. They cannot function according to proper economic laws unless the workers holding shares in them are prepared to incur the same element of risk as other investors, and to bear their share of losses when losses occur just as they enjoy their shares of profits when profits occur. Not all workers wish to do this but prefer the security of an assured income that they can rely on through periods of loss or profit.

INVESTMENT EXPERTISE

The other important point is one that brings us back to the question of expertise. Workers who hold shares in the companies which employ them are not necessarily the most qualified people to decide in which direction their investments are channelled; either they make that decision themselves without consulting expert advice, in which case the risk of a bad investment becomes the greater, or they call upon the services of experts in just the same manner as the State, as mentioned earlier, in which case the experts again expect something for their

services, so this has to be added to the sums of money the workers have to find from out of their pockets.

Where the workers concerned are people who are prepared to be involved as co-owners under these conditions, and where they are people whose knowledge of their industry fits them to fulfil their part intelligently and prudently, the workers' co-operative can have a useful role, along with other types of concern, in the national economy.

But to lay down the condition that all large industrial or commercial enterprises must be fashioned according to this procedure is to display utter naivety and ignorance of the most basic economic principles and laws. Absolutely essential to a dynamic economy is the private investor who is willing to stake his own money, at risk to himself, in an enterprise and who, by specialisation in the business of investment, acquires a knowledge and wisdom which

enables him to discern what is a good investment and what is not. The investors who have large sums of money to put into industry and commerce are those who, for the most part, have been successful in the business of investment in the past, and their success is something they owe to their ability in this matter of discernment. Thus is a situation created in which most money that is invested in a nation's enterprises is invested sensibly and profitably.

And it hardly needs stating that the inducement to acquire the knowledge and expertise to invest wisely is the greater when one stands to gain or lose fortunes of one's own in the process!

The same procedure is at work when investment is by large concerns, such as banks, finance companies and building societies, or through stockbrokers or by means of investment consultants. Profits are merely a variable wage provided to those concerned for the services they render in the way of supply of money, expertise and risk. If these elements were not paid for in the form of profits, they would have to be paid for in some other form. To paraphrase the famous North Country saying, there is never 'owt for nowt'.

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JOHN TYNDALL REPLIES (Contd. from prev. page)

All these forces were necessarily at work in the canal-building enterprise launched by the Duke of Plaza Toro in Mr. Blatchford's little story. The Duke himself put £14,000 into the project. If he had not supplied it, where would it have come from? If his partners had not supplied their shares, where would that money have come from? The State, which would have been using the taxpayer's money and whose officials making the decision to build the canal would not stand personally to bear the loss if the enterprise failed, but would pass that loss onto the taxpayer? Or perhaps several hundred labourers or tenants of the Duke or his partners, who, although they may work admirably at their own trades, simply do not have the knowledge or experience to determine whether the canal will be a viable enterprise or not?

WHITE ELEPHANT

As just one example of a project launched under the former conditions, let us look at the gigantic Humber Bridge, which was determined upon by Humberside councillors in collusion with a Labour Government. The eventual cost of building the bridge came to many times the sum estimated when work on it began, and the whole enterprise finally developed into a huge white elephant — breathtaking to behold as an example of engineering skill and quite handy to the minority of motorists who use it regularly but a total loss to the county and nation that have to pay for it. Had those officials who decided, mainly for political reasons, to have the bridge built had to bear the loss from out of their own pockets, they would have gone much more carefully into the costing of the operation before setting out on it.

The citing of the case of the Humber Bridge should not be taken to indicate that there is **never** a necessity for expensive state-financed projects of this kind; obviously there sometimes is. It is only to underline that if all such projects were to depend on investment from such a source, or from small wage-earners and savers without the professional ability to estimate such costing, and were there no room in the economy for the individual or corporation investing great private wealth resulting in private profit (or loss), we would have either economic stagnation or economic chaos.

There is just one aspect of the illustrations provided by Robert Blatchford which may be used by his disciples in reply. Supposing all you have said is true, they may say, this does not justify — as in the case of the Duke — the employment as investment capital of wealth that he has not earned but

which he has inherited and which was only acquired, possibly by honest toil or services but possibly by other means, by one or other of his ancestors.

WHY INHERITED WEALTH?

Of all the arguments set forth in the Blatchford essay this is the one that most seriously warrants consideration and has the greatest weight of moral force behind it. It is, however, an argument which on final balance must be rejected.

The institution of inherited wealth has much to condemn it. On strict grounds of justice, there is no reason why one individual should profit from an accumulation of money or property to which he has contributed nothing himself but which is the achievement of a past member of his family.

It is also a fact, when looking at things from the standpoint of the purely practical, that much inherited wealth inevitably passes into the hands of people totally unfit or unprepared to use it for the good of society; either it is frittered away in personal indulgences or invested in ways that benefit only the heir and not the people as a whole.

This, on the other hand, has to be said in defence of the institution. It is one of the most primordial instincts in the human species to wish to provide for one's offspring a better opportunity and a better life than one has had oneself. Up to a certain point, a man's economic activity is motivated by the desire for his own survival and, as the case may be, that of his wife and children. Then, once bare survival has been ensured, the motivation becomes one of enjoying as good a quality of life as is possible.

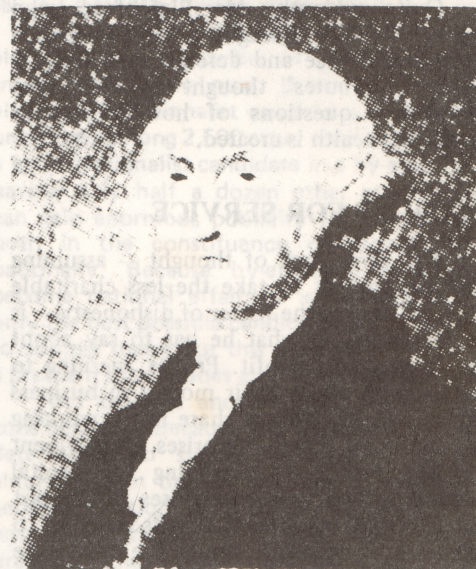
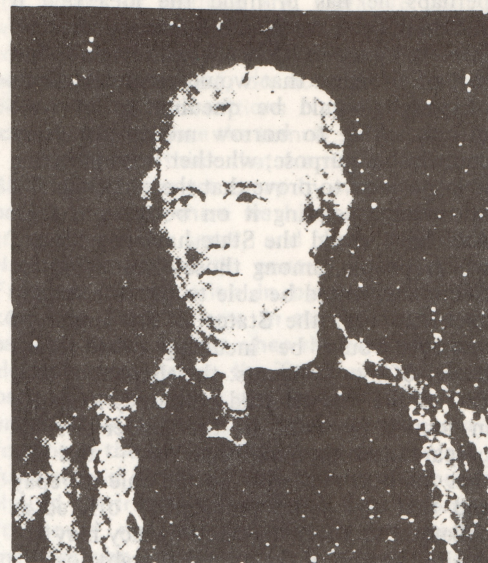
But many thousands of men attain, well within their own active lifetime, a level of wealth sufficient for those purposes. Then what inducement is there to continue economic activity and accumulation of more wealth? Probably the greatest among such inducements is the desire to pass on what one has to future generations.

This basic tribal urge is no different to the national patriotism which compels a whole people to wish to develop their nation's resources and expand their nation's possessions for the sake of posterity, when they might easily take the selfish view that that nation's resources and possessions should be enjoyed solely for the benefit of the present generation of inhabitants, with no thought for those who come after.

Abolish the institution of inherited wealth and you take away one of the most vital incentives that spur men on to extra effort after all their own immediate personal needs have been met.

Secondly, we must consider the factor of heredity in its whole context and not just in the context of economics. It is obviously in the national interest that power and wealth should reside most of all with those

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GREAT MEN BORN TO PRIVILEGE

Pitt The Younger (top); George Washington (centre); Bismarck (bottom)

individuals in the nation best able to put them to good use, i.e. the genetically superior elements in the population.

It is not uncommon for outstandingly able fathers to produce quite useless sons. The laws of genetics do not guarantee that qualities of mind and character will always be transmitted from father to son. The son may have a mother who is of poor stock and may take mainly after her. Alternatively, though less often, mind or character weaknesses may be inherited atavistically from an earlier ancestor which have by-passed the parents.

But on the law of averages intelligence and character of a high order are much more often likely to reside in people whose parents possessed those virtues than in people whose parents did not possess them. There is therefore a much greater chance of sons having high ability whose fathers, grandfathers or great grandfathers were men of success than if those forebears were not men of particular success.

Those inheriting wealth are normally therefore more likely to be people of ability than those not inheriting wealth. This is a most important factor in the question of the use of that wealth.

MERITOCRACY

Ah! the disciples of Mr. Blatchford will say, but if the succeeding member of the family is of the necessary calibre he will himself acquire wealth; if he is not, he will not. Does this not ensure a meritocracy? Is that not the best way to enable wealth and power to reside in the hands of the best?

There is much virtue in this argument, but it ignores certain vitally important human factors.

Great wealth accumulated within one's own lifetime by business activity takes time, and it is usually only when a man doing so nears retirement age that he has the resources or the available hours to perform any great services to the community beyond those that are the product of his economic activities.

The accumulation of great wealth within one's own lifetime — in particular within the earlier and most active part of one's lifetime — also call for certain attributes of self-centredness and privately-motivated ruthlessness which are not necessarily the attributes best suited to men who are going to exercise power — in particular national political power.

It is a pursuit which, apart from other considerations, requires a single-minded concentration on the business of making money, leaving little time — even where there is the inclination — for cultivation of other things.

In the course of my political involvement I have had occasion to meet several men who were outstandingly successful at making money. Very few of them have possessed what I would regard as a good grasp of political affairs. This is not because

they were stupid, for stupid they decidedly were not; it was just that so much of their lives had been dedicated to business activities and to concentration on business matters that little had been left to study or deliberate over political questions.

And is it not a fact that where political power has resided — as in the modern world it so largely resides — in the hands of men whose lives have been dedicated to making money that power has so seldom been beneficially used?

NEED FOR ARISTOCRACY

For the enhancement of the quality of our political life and of the supply of a higher grade of political leadership we desperately need men of a fundamentally different order; men in whose veins runs the blood of successful and able ancestors but also men with the time to devote themselves, from a fairly early age, to thought and activity in the realm of public affairs. The less the need for such men to preoccupy themselves with the business of earning money and making a living, the more the availability of their time and energy for those public affairs.

If it be good for such men to possess an element of ruthlessness in their make-up, far better that that ruthlessness be of a kind motivated by a concern for the good of their country and race instead of solely by self-interest.

These are the qualities produced in a true aristocracy, where the grasping, ambitious will of certain family ancestors is tempered by mutations with women belonging to strains in which other qualities are demonstrated. It cannot be gainsaid that in the great aristocratic families of Europe there were born and bred great national leaders in a quantity far out of proportion to their numbers among the population, leaders in war as well as leaders in politics.

Neither can it be gainsaid, coming to the realms of cultural life, that the greatest eras of creative art in Europe would not have occurred had those arts not been able to enjoy the patronage of leisured classes and grow in an atmosphere of refinement only possible through the institution of inherited wealth.

Given these considerations, the need for the institution of aristocracy — as indeed for the existence of a class structure which at all levels recognises distinctions in genetic quality and natural inherited ability — is so axiomatic as to be beyond serious question.

And if that rule be accepted, the institution of inherited wealth must be recognised as an essential part of the machinery whereby such a social structure is maintained.

What we should be thinking of is not finding a substitute for such an aristocracy and class structure — for no such substitute exists — but of devising ways and means to prevent the abuses and to eradicate the weaknesses of the particular aristocratic and

upper class establishment that has been handed down to us in Britain in the 20th Century, and which contains so large a portion of effete and degenerate elements that it may today be regarded as almost useless as a source of national leadership in political, cultural or any other affairs.

That this legacy has come about is not the fault of the aristocratic principle itself but of the way in which our aristocratic institutions have evolved over the ages. Much greater care must clearly be taken to ensure wise marriages, and in this regard there is much to be said for a rethink about the institution of death duties, which have left many aristocratic families so impoverished that they have only been able to maintain their positions by marrying off their sons to Jewesses of the *nouveau riche*, often the daughters of Transatlantic money market speculators whose forebears originated in the ghettos of Poland and the Ukraine.

Anthony Ludovici, in his masterly book *The specious origins of liberalism* devotes a great deal of study to the question which preoccupied him for much of his life, that of the factors leading to a deterioration of aristocratic blood. His conclusion is that the decline of aristocracy is never inevitable but can be prevented by the institution of sound rules for the conduct of aristocratic life, the most essential of which guarantee a system of marriages which reduce to a minimum the procreation of inferior strains.

NEW RULING CASTE

In Britain in the 21st Century it is probably going to be necessary to relieve most of our existing aristocracy of its possessions and titles and to form a new aristocracy out of those who make the leading contributions to the national revolution that must inevitably come. Thereafter the institutions of aristocracy should function in accordance with clearly established rules which oblige the heirs of the great families to pass tests of excellence and to perform minimum services to the nation as a condition of the retention of their wealth and titles. By such rules the less fit elements should be ruthlessly weeded out and replaced by people of achievement from the common ranks, provided that the criterion of that achievement be genuine public service and not just success in the pursuit of making money.

With these considerations in mind, the justice or otherwise of the Duke of Plaza Toro using money he has obtained from rents on inherited land to finance the building of a canal and thereafter pocketing profits from the running of that canal should depend solely on the kind of man the Duke of Plaza Toro is — whether he is a fit heir to his station and whether he renders services to his country commensurate with that station. If he does not pass the test in these regards, he should be relieved of his estates

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JOHN TYNDALL REPLIES (Contd. from prev. page)

and those should be passed over to an individual of greater fitness. That individual and his descendants, if they prove worthy of their station, should indeed inherit wealth and be free to invest that wealth in the building of canals — and derive the profits accruing from those canals if they prove commercially successful, for only by those profits can the family estate be maintained and land and work provided for those who depend upon it.

BLATCHFORD'S LIMITATIONS

Robert Blatchford, when he wrote the words we have reprinted and which are

apparently accepted as such gospel by our modern-day lefty Nationalists, had witnessed much genuine poverty among Britain's working classes, and had every right to be concerned at that poverty.

But his mind was incapable of perceiving the true cause. If all the inherited wealth of the likes of the Duke of Plaza Toro were taken away from its owners and divided up among the poorer elements of the population, it would scarcely make any difference to their immediate condition — and would make almost no difference at all to their condition in the longer term, as in very few cases would it be invested so as to yield future wealth.

The misery of Britain's toiling masses was the product of two factors above all. The first was the iniquitous banking system, which permitted the bankers to make profits on the creation of money out of nothing, and which placed industry and commerce in

such pawn to them that those institutions of the economy could only survive by paying their employees subsistence wages.

The second was the internationalisation of trade, which compelled business in Britain to compete with the low-priced products of other nations and thus again forced down British wages in order for that business to survive in the world economy. Likewise the international nature of Britain's great commercial and financial institutions led to the continual investment of money made in Britain in industry overseas, which often was organised to compete with British industry in the international market.

These are the issues ignored by the political left of today, as well as by its imitators and bedfellows in the so-called 'radical Nationalist' camp. Are the latter still in the stage of the political kindergarten — or does their claptrap have some more sinister purpose?

CONTEMPORARY LIBERALISM AND COMMUNISM, IN EFFECT, ARE FORCES OF THE SAME REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

THE ANATOMY OF LIBERALISM

PART 2

THE NATION PERISHES

What the "liberals" ignore and the Communists conceal is the elementary fact that, since only a few in any generation can be above the average and above existing conditions, it is only the few whose free influence can elevate and ameliorate. The majority, particularly the many below parity in sanity, health, and vigour, can, by exercising their unrestrained influence on existing conditions, only debase them.

Thus the "liberal" doctrine of unlimited rights must mean the gradual deterioration, disintegration, and decay of national standards and traditions, because only a handful in every generation is able to induce a change that is elevating, and what has been acquired can be preserved only by a stability that restrains the impulse to plunder.

Give the millions freedom to influence at will a nation's destiny, and you must expect individuals to see advantage in a change that is advantageous only to themselves.

Private interests take precedence over national interests; individuals form gangs to raid the rest of society, and tacitly accept the principle that each is for himself and the devil take the hindmost; and since the majority cannot be expected to see beyond the horizon of their own immediate profit, there arises a jungle morality in which the nation perishes.

This fact, inherent in the nature of man and society, is carefully ignored by the "liberals," who much pre-

fer a world in which men can jump from precipices without falling. The Communists, who are not fools, wait patiently as vultures beside a dying animal.

The "liberal" creed contains a second basic fallacy, utterly incompatible with the first: the preposterous notion that men are equal.

In the real world, of course, you could never find two men who are equal to one another — physically, mentally, or morally. Men are individuals, and each differs from the others in even so minor and irrelevant a detail as his fingerprints — far more in the vital parts of his corporeal, intellectual, and spiritual inheritance.

There are great differences, and therefore inequalities, between man and man, nation and nation, race and race.

The "liberals" see all around them inequalities of the crudest kind, sharp contrasts, and abysmal chasms. These they wish to abolish. Why? Not because the spectacle of mankind thus levelled down will necessarily be more picturesque or more harmonious to behold, but so that it will become the endless and sterile peniplane pictured by their disordered imagination.

And so the world must be levelled down. The energetic must be penalized until they are equal to the lazy; the intelligent must be subjected to an education designed for rudimentary minds; the fastidious must be brutalized until they are equal to vulgarians; the

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civilized must be degraded until they are equal to savages. Everywhere the superior – whether man or nation – must be enslaved and made to toil for the comfort of the inferior.

The "liberals" doubtless imagine that they, the contrivers of sophistries and spinners of phrases, will preside over a world in which all the differences that made civilization have been crushed out. The Communists, however, know who will inherit the ruins.

THE ECONOMIC MYTH

"Liberals" and Communists always allege that political systems, and even a nation's religious, social, and moral convictions, arise out of its economic conditions.

They thus simplify their world, for if religion, tradition, and ethics are mere epiphenomena, they have no intrinsic validity and may be dismissed from consideration. And to make man the infinitely docile and ductile creature that they want in their universe, they claim that he is largely or entirely the result of environmental, as opposed to hereditary, influences.

To maintain these fictions, they must deny reality – must silence with their outcries both biological science and history.

Although the "liberals" have largely succeeded in concealing from the general public the great progress made by the science of genetics in recent years, it is now certain that a man's physical characteristics, from the colour of his eyes and hair to the very large number of subtle differences in blood that have only recently been discovered, from acuity of vision to susceptibility to given diseases, are determined by heredity.

The genetic factors in man are extremely complex, and there is much that is not yet known, but all scientific observations thus far made suggest, and none refutes, the opinion that while a man's physical being may be damaged by disease or violence, and his mental and moral being may be damaged by education or corrupting associations, his potentialities as an individual are determined and delimited by his inherited capacities.

DENY LESSONS OF HISTORY

So far as nations are concerned, the "liberals" perforce ignore and deny the lesson that all history teaches, namely, that economic conditions, together with the religious, social, and moral convictions associated with them, are pre-eminently the creation of national character, and that this national character is predominantly determined by heredity or what is popularly known as race and better referred to as type or stock.

A certain amount of assimilation is possible, but no cultural complex of religious, social, and moral values has ever been successfully exported to a quite different stock, and no such complex has survived a

major change in the composition of the stock that created it.

The "liberal" finds this fact distasteful, and as usual, tries to abolish it by loudly denying it. This leads him to a denial of the very nature of society, which he wants to imagine as a mere assemblage of undifferentiated individuals as free as the molecules of a gas.

A society is necessarily an organism in which individuals are bound together by the implicit acceptance of common purposes and of a whole complex of values that the great majority of those individuals regard as self-evident. A vital and growing society, therefore, must have a certain group consciousness.

ENEMIES OF GROUP CONSCIOUSNESS

Group consciousness, the complex of instincts that make a man a social animal, is the *bête noire* of the "liberals": they cannot bear to hear it mentioned, and they frantically deny that it exists.

The "liberal," being essentially a human being in whom the life instinct has become etiolated and sterile, cannot bear to look at a living society, for it lives by instincts which can, and at times inevitably do, lead to "injustice." The group instinct insists on a certain degree of homogeneity – hence it is exclusive as well as inclusive. It can discriminate for – and against. Like Life itself, a living society maintains itself by receiving – and rejecting.

This is too much for the over-domesticated, anaemic milksops – the intellectuals who flee from reality into the safe little dream-worlds they create with words. Inherent in their attitude is a rejection of life with all its intense significance and all its necessary dangers. They reject man as he is and will always be; and they substitute an abstraction.

In the pallid world of pure intellection they project a picture of man as they would have him be, something tame, harmless, abulic, passive – a two-dimensional being, a mere shadow in the real world.

The "liberals" apparently reason that man is a two-dimensional abstraction because a world of two dimensions could not include the things that give depth to the three-dimensional world in which we live, many of which seem to the "liberal" unpleasant, since they do not conform to his abstract conceptions of "justice," "equality," and the like.

HOSTILE TO LIFE ITSELF

It is Life itself that causes the chief among the grievances which "liberals" propose to redress. That they unwittingly make obvious every time they speak.

The vocabulary of the "liberal" is invariably limited to "justice," "brotherhood," "equality," "progress," and the like; never does it include words for hard work, courage, discipline, responsibility, charac-

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THE ANATOMY OF LIBERALISM (Contd. from prev. page)

ter, and will-power. These are the qualities that Life demands in men; the "liberal" abhors and rejects them.

The "liberals" are advocates of the principle of death, or, to put it more mildly, they at least form a movement hostile to Life. They do not know this and have never known it.

CONTINUED NEXT MONTH

AN EXAMPLE OF PRESS DISHONESTY

REPRODUCED ON THIS PAGE are two cuttings from the newspapers both relating to two vicious mugging incidents in the London area. One is a report which appeared on the 30th September in *The Daily Telegraph*. It describes a mugging in Thornton Heath in which all the three participants were black, and one in Hammersmith in which one participant was black and the other white. In other words, Blacks comprised 4 out of the 5 muggers involved in the two attacks reported.

Two days later, on October 2nd, the *Sunday Express* Editor felt that these two

crimes warranted a comment in his leader column, and he wrote the editorial which we have reprinted on the left below. Notice that the editorial begins under a heading of 'Evil' with the words "He is a white teenager..." and goes on to comment on the revolting Hammersmith mugging before later, and in a place of much less prominence further on, condescending to mention the Thornton Heath crime and the fact that Blacks were the culprits.

Nowhere in the *Sunday Express* editorial is there any mention of the other attacker in the Hammersmith mugging who was also

black!

It is quite clear what the purpose of the *Sunday Express* is. It is saying: "Yes, we know that Blacks are involved in nasty crimes but so are Whites as well - we must deplore these crimes irrespective of the race of the criminals!"

Of course they are and of course we must but we should also get in perspective the proportions in which Blacks and Whites are involved. This *Sunday Express* editorial is clearly designed to mislead in this regard and it must be condemned as plain dishonest journalism of the worst type.

Evil

HE is a white teenager with bleached blond hair and a gold tooth. He lives in West London, probably in Hammersmith. And last Thursday he held a bottle of bleach over a baby's face, and threatened to squirt it into her eyes.

That depraved young criminal who would blind a child is one of the new breed of street muggers. Creatures who know that the best way to extract cash from any mother is to threaten her baby.

That attack in Hammersmith netted £20. As it was going on, another mugging was in progress, miles away in Thornton Heath, Surrey.

This time three young black men were involved.

They pounced on a mother and her two young sons, aged three and one.

The three-year-old child was punched in the face. The baby was tipped out of his pushchair. The mother herself was punched and kicked, as the men tried to seize her handbag.

There has been a spate of such attacks in recent months. They are becoming fashionable among the street-corner thugs. And they have to be stopped.

Let there be no mercy when one of these monsters is caught. Let the courts understand that the public expects punishment to be administered to the full. For if the courts cannot give full expression to the public revulsion over such crimes, then the law itself will be brought into contempt.

The tell-tale cuttings: *The Sunday Express* (left) leaves out important fact underlined in *Telegraph* (right)

MUGGER PUNCHED CHILD, 3

By T. A. SANDROCK
Crime Correspondent

TWO London muggings in which mothers had their young children attacked or threatened unless they handed over cash and jewellery are being investigated by police.

The latest incident was in Livingstone Road, Thornton Heath, yesterday morning when a 25-year-old mother, who was pushing a baby buggy with a one-year-old child in it and had a three-year-old walking with her, was attacked by three black youths.

They approached her from different directions and two of them grabbed her arms while the other demanded her

jewellery.

The woman, who has asked not to be named, refused and grabbed for some scissors in her bag on the baby buggy.

One of the black youths tipped the buggy up, causing the baby's face to strike the pavement, resulting in abrasions and a nose bleed.

The mother tried to fight the three off, as one tried to snatch rings from her fingers.

She was knocked to the ground and kicked, but her resistance caused the trio to run off empty-handed.

The other incident was on Wednesday when Mrs Beverley White was walking with her baby, aged 14 months, through an alleyway leading to the Peabody Estate in Hammersmith.

A black youth walked behind her and pressed something into her back and a white youth, carrying a plastic container, threatened to squirt bleach in the child's eyes unless she handed over valuables.

She gave them £15 in cash, her watch, wedding ring and necklace and the youths ran off.

A STRATEGY FOR SUCCESS

ALTHOUGH at the time of writing the British National Party has been in existence for only sixteen months, it has during that short period made an impact out of all proportion to its resources or numerical strength. Its ability to field 54 candidates in the General Election was an astonishing achievement for which the Party's Leader, its activists and the candidates themselves can be justly proud. In other fields, too, the Party has been moderately successful, notably in the publication and distribution of literature — a field in which it has excelled all other Nationalist groups, albeit on a shoestring budget.

However, we must not let our successes blind us to the fact that we have not yet made the breakthrough necessary if we are to capture the hearts and minds of our fellow Britons; and capturing their hearts and minds is essential if we are to avoid national and racial extinction.

At the present time British Nationalism is in the doldrums and many of our compatriots, and even some Nationalists, seem to be totally unaware of the mortal peril that confronts us and, more importantly, our posterity. It is no use arguing that getting our message over to the British public is a long-term process, and that therefore we can afford to do things in a leisurely fashion.

Time is the one factor that is **not** on our side. Each day that passes without British Nationalists in control of our affairs is another nail in the coffin of the British Race and Nation. Time is of the essence; so we Nationalists must make every effort to impress on our fellow Britons the urgent need for action now if our nation and our posterity are to survive as an independent and distinctive racial entity.

RE - EXAMINATION

In this article I am going to examine some of the methods we have traditionally used in our efforts to win public support, and I am going to propose some alternative tactics which I think would enable us to make a far greater impact on public opinion than we are having at the moment. I do not claim that the ideas I shall outline are my own or that they are necessarily the only options available to us, and my giving expression to these ideas should not be looked on as a criticism of those who have laboured on behalf of British Nationalism with conspicuous success over many years.

My sole intention is to provoke discussion among Party members in an effort to induce others with more fertile minds than mine into thinking about the steps we

should now take to improve our ability to influence public opinion. By our applying our thoughts to these matters and discussing them between ourselves it should not be too difficult for us to evolve a strategy for success, one that will guarantee the survival of the British Race.

The success or failure of any political organisation depends on Leadership, Planning, Administration, Enthusiasm and Action. It is not my purpose to discuss the first four items on the list: suffice it to say that the Party could not have better or more proven leadership than it has at the present time; and from that it naturally follows that the Party's planning and administration are also of a very high order. As for enthusiasm, no political party has a higher proportion of enthusiastic or dedicated activists than the BNP. So I shall confine myself to discussing the last-named item on the list — action.

Activities organised by any radical party, such as the BNP, have three principal aims: firstly, to transform society into something that accords with the ideals and views of its members; secondly, to generate the publicity necessary to persuade the public that the Party's policies are best for their well-being and that of the country as a whole; and thirdly, to bolster up and sustain the morale

Contd. overleaf

TROUBLE AT MARCHES IN 1970s

Noisy opposition (left); Breach of peace caused by Reds (right)



A STRATEGY FOR SUCCESS

(Contd. from prev. page)

of the members.

There are several ways that these aims can be achieved, but the methods most commonly used by Nationalists in the past are demonstrations, elections and propaganda.

DEMONSTRATIONS

In the past our demonstrations have consisted mainly of marches and, to a lesser extent, public meetings. However, in recent years it has become apparent that marches have outlived their usefulness and may even have become counter-productive. There are a number of reasons for this, the main one being that Nationalist marches are almost entirely ignored by the alien-controlled media unless they can be used to concoct news that portrays Nationalists in a bad light. In this the media have been aided by the deplorable behaviour of the hooligan element which has gained control of the National Front. Unfortunately, many people mistakenly confuse the BNP with the NF, and so we quite unfairly find ourselves on the receiving end of the contempt with which the British public rightly regard hooligans and pederasts.

Another disadvantage of marches is that too often they have provided the anti-British brigade with the opportunity of obtaining free publicity at our expense. Most Nationalists who have attended marches in recent years have had to run the gauntlet of bricks, bottles and even more fearsome missiles hurled at us by our enemies; but by careful editing and manipulation of the facts, subsequent TV and news reports have purported to show that it is we who indulge in such thuggery and that it is our opponents who are the victims!

For these reasons marches do little to earn public sympathy for British Nationalism. In addition, the inconvenience that marches cause to the inhabitants, shoppers, traders and motorists in areas where marches are held is not likely to endear us with members of the public, however much they may agree with our policies. We have to face the fact that marches are considered a nuisance and are generally unpopular.

Marches also require a great deal of organising if they are to be a success, and they are a costly pastime for those individuals who have to travel long distances in order to attend. As a result only a very small proportion of our total membership seems willing or able to attend marches. I said earlier that one purpose for holding marches is to boost the morale of those who attend; but if attendances are poor it is quite obvious that they will have precisely the opposite effect to that which is desired. For this reason as much as any other, I believe that we should carefully reconsider the value of holding marches in the present political climate.

Of course, I am not suggesting that marches should be altogether abandoned, but I do think that serious consideration should be given to other ways of obtaining publicity. In particular I think that we should examine the possibility of adopting the tactics formerly used by the old League of Empire Loyalists. Older readers will remember how League members had the uncanny knack of suddenly appearing and having their say at highly publicised functions in full view of the public and the media — theatres, public meetings and political conferences being just a few of the places they were likely to spring up. More recently, a number of BNP members adopted this method of obtaining publicity when they suddenly appeared at a test match waving flags and placards protesting against the exclusion of English cricketers from the England team for having played in South Africa.

Methods like these are ideal for waking people up to the reality of what is going on in our country. Several institutions are ripe for such treatment. In particular I am thinking of the Churches, which during recent years have become little more than agencies for the propagation of the vile creed of multiracialism. A few intrepid and articulate members of the BNP scattered among the congregations of cathedrals and churches in which sermons were being given by race mixers like Bishops Huddleston, Sheppard and Montefiore, or pacifists like Mgr. Kent and Canon Oesterreicher would work wonders. And imagine the publicity that would be gained if we were to stage a demonstration during the showing in one of the big London cinemas of such a blatantly anti-British film as *Gandhi*. The opportunities are endless.

Stunts like these, if well thought out and executed, would have a number of advantages. Firstly, they would not depend on the presence of many members to put into operation, and would therefore be easy to organise and control; secondly, they would stand a very good chance of being reported by the media, and even if they did not they would bring the Party and its views to the attention of the public attending the functions selected for such treatment; and thirdly, branches and groups would (subject to approval from Party Headquarters) be able to organise similar demonstrations in their own areas so that the Establishment would find itself under continuous attack throughout the country.

ELECTIONS

As I said earlier, the participation of 54 BNP candidates in last June's General Election was an astonishing feat. It gained for the Party enormous publicity despite the minimal broadcasting time and press coverage allocated to it. However, the fact has to be faced that general elections are infrequent and when they do occur the Nationalist viewpoint tends to be submerged beneath

the welter of verbiage and literature with which the electorate is bombarded by the contending Establishment parties, whose policies, in any case, do not substantially differ. In such conditions Nationalists are scarcely heard above the tumult.

I therefore think that from now on the BNP should contest every by-election that occurs in areas where we have a branch or group, however small, and even if other Nationalist parties do contest such seats. Frequent participation in by-elections will keep the Party's name in the forefront of people's minds so that when the next general election does arrive the Party will be far better known than it was in June 1983. To enable by-elections to be fought on the same footing as the Establishment parties a central fund should be set up to which all members should contribute according to their means. It should not be too difficult for every member who is not out of work to contribute, say, £1 a month towards such a fund.

Compared with general elections, by-elections have a number of advantages for small parties like ours. During a general election 50 Nationalist candidates go almost unnoticed among 2,500 other candidates; but a good Nationalist candidate in a by-election having only half a dozen other candidates can gain enormous publicity for the Party, both in the constituency concerned and nationally. Because by-elections tend to become national affairs it is essential that only the best possible candidates are selected to contest them, but this presents far less of a problem than it does at general elections.

And there is another point worth our consideration. Because the Establishment is determined to silence Nationalists, it is almost certain that by the time of the next general election candidates' deposits will have been raised to a level that many branches and groups will be unable to afford. We should therefore take advantage of the present comparatively low deposits by contesting as many by-elections as we can.

PROPAGANDA

In a recent *Spearhead* article Mr. John Tyndall quite rightly suggested that as the Establishment denies Nationalists access to the mass media, we must create an alternative media of our own. In a very small way we have already made a start in that direction by means of our newspapers, magazines and other publications. But literature, however well produced, has only a fraction of the impact on people's minds as that exercised by television and radio. Fortunately however, as Mr. Tyndall points out in his article, the Establishment's monopoly in broadcasting will, during the next few years, become far less effective as a result of the video revolution. At the moment video is still in its infancy and only a small percentage of the public possess video equipment; but this is a situation that is rapidly changing and it is

Contd. on next page

probable that within the next five years most homes will possess such equipment.

Because video programmes can be produced relatively cheaply and are beyond the Establishment's ability to censor, it will be possible for Nationalists to inform the public in their own homes of our views without interference. For the first time in decades Britons will have access to the truth. It is therefore imperative that we get involved with video without delay, so that we can take full advantage of it when it becomes the norm in every household.

Although in the long term video may

British Nationalist

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Send for our list of books, sound cassettes and video recordings, V.H.S. and Beta. Subjects covering the entire spectrum of nationalist interests. Send S.A.E. for our latest stock lists. Sunwheel Distributors, P.O. Box 112, London N22 6AW.

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

well prove to be the salvation of British Nationalism, for the moment we must continue to rely on the written word, despite its drawbacks. An added problem is the distribution of literature, for the Establishment has succeeded in denying us the use of the ordinary retail outlets available to the purveyors of all other shades of political opinion. Go into any large newsagents and the shelves will be found bulging with leftist publications like *Marxism Today*, *Tribune*, *Labour Weekly*, *New Socialist*, *New Statesman*, *Soviet Weekly* and so on *ad nauseam*. In addition many newsagents openly sell anti-British magazines like *Searchlight* and *Sanity*, while some even stock such socially deleterious publications as *Gay News* and worse still.

The reluctance of newsagents to stock Nationalist literature is not an insuperable problem so long as there are active Nationalists who are prepared to distribute it in the streets and from door-to-door. Fortunately the BNP has a large number of highly motivated activists prepared to undertake this task, but we need many more. Although the distribution of literature can be a laborious and time-consuming task, it has the advantage that it does provide our younger and more active members with the physical activity that many of them need and enjoy. Without the need for activity of this kind there is a real danger of the Party becoming little more than a society of what BNP Activities Organiser David Bruce recently referred to as "Armchair Nationalists".

How, then, can we make our literature more effective? One way to achieve this would be to produce our publications (and I have *British Nationalist* particularly in mind) far more frequently than we do at the

present time. In my opinion we should aim to produce the paper weekly, but we shall not be able to do this until we can afford a full-time staff and a printing press of our own. Hopefully we shall realise these objectives in the not-too-distant future.

Another way of improving our literature is to employ professionally-trained journalists rather than the amateurs (like myself) who are doing the job at the moment. To this end Nationalist sixth-formers should seriously consider taking up journalism as a career, and their parents should encourage them to do so. I believe that one day the Nationalist press will provide a fine future and exciting career for those youngsters who have the necessary convictions and aptitude. Those of us who are already involved in the incipient Nationalist press must encourage and nurture such youngsters, and be prepared graciously to lay down our pens in their favour when the time comes.

CONCLUSION

In this article I have briefly touched upon just a few of the problems confronting British Nationalism, and I have made some suggestions how, in my opinion, we could make a greater impact on our compatriots than we are at the present time. I dare say that many BNP members and other Nationalists will disagree with my views and proposals; but what matters far more than the means we use are the objectives we have in view — and fortunately there is no argument about what they are! So if this article helps to induce others to apply their minds to finding better ways to hasten forward the inevitable victory of British Nationalism, then it will not have been written in vain.

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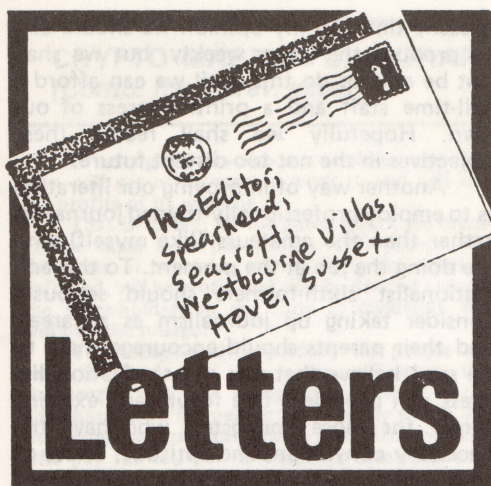
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All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: Seacroft, Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.



SIR: I see that Stokely Carmichael, the black thug and agitator, has been allowed into our country and is addressing meetings of Blacks in our towns and cities. At these meetings Carmichael is urging the Blacks to riot and to use any methods they want to get their 'rights'.

The last time Carmichael tried to enter Britain in the 1960s he was refused entry by the arch-liberal Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, under a Labour Government. Now, however, a so-called 'right-wing' government is allowing him to enter the country.

This action shows that Thatcher has completely fooled people into thinking she is a strong patriotic leader. The fact is that she is one of the very worst enemies of the white people of Britain. She is nothing more than a puppet controlled by Zionists. I hope that she is one day tried for crimes against the British people.

R. P. WEBSTER
London E. 4

SIR: I was recently reading a book entitled 'Stranger than fiction' by a certain Rabbi Lewis Browne, which purports to be a short history of the Jews. On page 342 I found the following:-

"The story is too ghastly. There were wholesale deportations of women and old men and children... Cattle trucks were filled with the sick and helpless, and were abandoned on railroad sidings in the forests... Carts and sleighs were loaded with starving women and children, and sent off into oblivion in the dead of night... Everywhere there was terror and flame and carnage... Of all the lurid chapters in the long story of the martyrdom of the Jews, the one enacted there and then in Eastern Europe was the worst."

Now for the surprise. The author was referring not to what happened during World War II but to an event that was supposed to take place at the time of World War I!

I will not be so uncharitable as to wonder whether the Rabbi may have had an ex-

ceptionally vivid imagination when it came to writing about his own tribe, or to speculate upon the royalties that might be owing to him if he could rise from the grave and claim copyright for the many lurid ideas that appear in his book.

I would, however, like to make two by-the-way comments. If the Greeks grew tired of hearing Aristides called 'just', may we moderns not become indifferent to Jewish tales of 'holocausts' to the point of not believing anything this imaginative race may say? And, paradoxically -- with the recent events in Lebanon in mind, will some of us not be encouraged to attach credence to even the most far-fetched allegations made against the Jews?

Finally, may I quote from a long-forgotten Jewish Chronicle extract:-

"The greatest threat to the existence of the Jew, to the pursuance of his glorious destiny as the guardian of God's law and the remembrance of his principle for the advancement of man, lies not in the cruellest persecution but in genuine tolerance and security."

M. DWYER
Newton Abbot, Devon

SIR: After the mammoth publicity build-up for the latest Hebrew spectacular 'The winds of war' we wondered if something new was coming but the series turned out to be just the same old 'holocaust' hogwash less noticeable for what it put in than what it left out -- for instance Churchill's and Roosevelt's clandestine connivance to get America into the war and the latter's failure to take note of warnings of the impending attack on Pearl Harbour so that he may have warned his commanders to take precautionary measures which might have resulted in the Japanese calling the whole thing off.

As usual, it was amusing to see the cast featuring non-Jews playing Jews, such as Ali McGraw playing Natalie Jastrow and John Houseman playing her Uncle, while Jews played non-Jews, e.g. Anton Diffring in the role of Ribbentrop and David Dukes (an obvious member of the Chosen despite his name) in that of American Foreign Service official Leslie Slote.

Goering was played by a distinctly Semitic-looking character, while Hitler, as usual, was darkened and shrunk several inches below his normal height.

Is it that the Hollywood Jews do not feel they can find people from their own race to portray that race in the attractive light desired? Or is it just their way of having a joke against us all?

H. DENTON
Skipton, Yorks.

SIR: The article 'Propaganda masquerading as history' by Ray Hill demonstrates

extremely well the falsehoods which have taken root in our society. The Reichstag fire is only one of many criminal actions laid without proof at the feet of the National Socialists.

Goering, not without justice, made the point at the Nuremberg 'trial' that statements and documents selected from 25 years of German history were now being used to prove intent and guilt, that inaccurate conclusions were drawn from them which would be rectified one day by history.

How many people are aware that the biased tribunal did not declare the SA to be a criminal organisation within the meaning of Article 9 of the Charter? In fact the tribunal actually stated: "It cannot be said that members of the SA generally participated in, or even knew of, the criminal acts."

One unfortunate mistake in Ray Hill's article is the statement that Shakespeare blackened Richard III to prevent a resurgence of support for the Lancastrian cause. He should have said the Yorkist cause, as King Richard III was one of the four sons of Richard, Duke of York.

R. PENNICK
Cambridge

SIR: I cannot agree with R. L. Rhodes (August issue) about infiltration of the Tories. Infiltration can be very effective. One has only to look at the professionals: the Jewish state within a state or the communist factory convener who with a few cronies can make hundreds strike against their will.

What better way to recruit members than from among the already politically motivated, whittling away at the opposition while growing stronger yourself? A classic guerilla tactic.

I feel that the way to a Nationalist Britain is to take over the present diseased system and alter it by strong, responsible leadership. Let's save the revolutions for the savages of the Third World -- they may eventually eliminate each other!

M. AYRES
Margate, Kent

SIR: The decline of the Anglo-Saxon part of the British aristocracy is saddening. There were many factors of course, some of them genetic (In the war of 1914-18 the loss of life among officers, especially young subalterns, was proportionately much greater than among enlisted men), but we have, on the whole, only another proof that aristocracies perish from internal betrayal, the loss of an *esprit de corps* in their caste. In Rome Caesar, who destroyed the Senatorial aristocracy, came from one of the oldest Patrician families.

(Prof.) R. P. OLIVER
Urbana, Ill., U. S. A.

The Commission (By Richard Barrett): Barrett & Co., 465 City Centre Plaza South, Jackson, Miss. 39212, U.S.A. Price \$25.00 (excl. postage).

THE MOST INTERESTING English-language books on contemporary affairs are these days mostly being printed in the United States. The latest of these arrived with our postbag last month and is called *The Commission*. The title does not tell us much about the book but we should not be put off. The latter is the work of a rising American patriotic leader called Richard Barrett, now based in the Deep South but originating from New Jersey. *The Commission* can be described as a work of two main parts. The first part is an autobiographical account of the author's upbringing and political development, while the second part is devoted to an analysis of America's 20th Century problems and the author's solutions.

The book should be of interest to British readers because Richard Barrett, as well as being an American patriot, reveals himself in due course, as befits his ethnic origins, as something of a pan-Anglo-Saxonist also. But more of that anon.

Born in 1943 and growing up in a mainly Irish but partially mixed neighbourhood, Richard Barrett became conscious from an early age of the problems inherent in America's racial melting pot legacy. Repelled by the arrogant and anti-American attitudes of immigrant schoolchildren of his acquaintance, and influenced by the firmly rightist attitudes of his father, he was destined inevitably to take a precocious interest in politics. As he proceeded through school and college, he became revolted by the predominantly left-liberal atmosphere prevalent among members of the teaching profession, and this, together with his observation of what was happening elsewhere on the American scene, opened up big questions concerning the existence of an enemy fifth column in his country. By very early adulthood he had become convinced that service to, and in opposition to the enemies of, that country must become his life's vocation.

STATE TREASON

As a stepping stone to this, he decided to enlist for a limited period in the US armed forces, and was duly posted to Vietnam, where he served with distinction and furthered his political education by witnessing, from the best possible vantage point, the treason implicit in the State Department's 'no-win' policy — an experience which merely served to harden his political outlook and strengthen his political commitment.

Returning to civilian life while the Vietnam war was still raging, Barrett plunged himself into political activity through the medium of an *ad-hoc* movement dedicated to victory in that war. Though this was essentially a one-issue campaign, it tended

naturally to attract the most patriotic elements in America and enabled Barrett to build up a network of contacts across the nation which would serve future political aims, as well as gain a valuable apprenticeship in speaking, organising and other arts of political leadership.

In part 2 of the book the author sketches out the principal pillars of his political faith, which, unusually among his compatriots, he refers to simply as 'Nationalism'. Here there are chapters on Race, Nationality, Population Policy, Citizenship, Economy, Law, Woman-



RICHARD BARRETT

hood, Defence, Morality, Education, Culture and World Affairs. Written in the style of a revivalist preacher, with much resort to parable and metaphor, the text sometimes loses us but, when that happens, is generally worth retracing to grasp the point. Much use is made of catchwords, such as 'Democracy', 'Freedom', 'Liberty', etc., but it must be remembered that the author is an aspiring political leader aiming to win a mass following. When examined in context, the catchwords can be found to mean something very different to what they mean in the catechism of liberals. "Freedom," says Barrett in the beginning of the chapter thus named, "is absence of one's enemies." He goes on to make it clear that his conception of that commodity does not include the freedom of a man to act against his own people.

Likewise it must be remembered by the British reader that the author is writing for a

mainly American audience and must of necessity wave the stars and stripes in every paragraph. This occasionally leads to an overwhelming gaffe, such as the claim made that "Germany was . . . defeated by the Americans" in World War I. Certainly the author does not seem so ignorant of history as to be unaware that in that war the largest contribution to the defeat of the Central Powers was made by the forces of the British Empire and the second largest by the forces of France. However, chauvinistic licence is perhaps permissible when we bear in mind the practical political aim of the book.

The same tendency is illustrated where the author, in advocating the very commendable ideal of Anglo-Saxon unity, rather gives the impression that that ideal is to be realised by making Britons, Australians, etc. into 'Americans'. In the same vein reference is made to "The superior cultural force, which made Americans civilisation's guardian people . . ." By this stage the reader knows what the author is really trying to say, and does not take such a statement as meaning that Shakespeare, Beethoven and Leonardo da Vinci were actually New Yorkers or Texans!

THEME OF OPTIMISM

One of the appealing virtues of *The Commission* is its dominating theme of **optimism** — a quality often missing from some of the more intellectually pretentious literature of the radical right in the United States and this country. The writer clearly sets out to summon his countrymen to **action**, and he has grasped the fact that his book can be counter-productive to this aim if he magnifies the power of our enemies to the point at which the battle seems hopeless. This is a refreshing departure which it is to be hoped will catch on. Says Barrett: "Under-scoring the strength of the left, without demonstrating a superior strength of the right, was tantamount to telling the patient he has cancer, with one breath, and then confirming that there is no cure, with the next."

Clearly the message of *The Commission* is that there is a cure, and to that cure it makes its own imaginative contribution in 392 pages of large, easy-to-read type, with photos abounding. Add it to your library if you can.

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YOUNG NATIONALIST

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Liverpool activists jolt CND

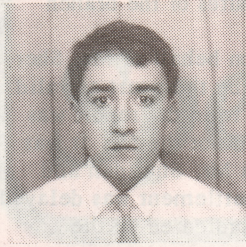
BRITISH NATIONALISTS in Liverpool staged a strong counter-demonstration against nuclear disarmers in the city's St. George's Hall on September 29th. The hall was filled with about 1,000 CND freaks and the BNP contingent 30-odd in number.

When CND Secretary Bruce Kent got up to speak, the Nationalists began a loud bout of heckling and accused the 'Monseigneur' of being a traitor and a communist plant. This chanting went on for about 10 minutes while the large number of CND stewards stood by petrified to make a move to shift the Nationalists, who eventually left the hall of their own accord after making their point. During the demonstration the press cameras were constantly flickering their flashbulbs and big publicity was expected the next morning. Interestingly, however, following press reports made no mention of the identity of the demonstrators but only referred to the CND Secretary being 'heckled'. It is quite clear from this treatment that press policy is to give the BNP the very minimum of publicity — an indication of how much the party is feared.

Liverpool continues very much as a centre of BNP activity in the North West of England. Paper sales in the city centre are now regular every Saturday with opposition at a minimum — the cause of the latter being not the peacefulness of the BNP's opponents but their fear of BNP activists if forced into a fight.

Paper sales in Liverpool city centre. The team is led by Chairman Ian Sloan (right). The two Dobermanns in the foreground discourage opposition!





ERIC BRAND
Organiser

Full steam ahead in Glasgow

GLASGOW BRANCH of the British National Party has now become one of the best local units of the party in the United Kingdom and spearheads the party's drive to extend its support in Scotland.

In recognition of the achievements and importance of the branch, a visit was made to Glasgow last month by Charles Parker and John Tyndall, who spoke at a branch meeting attended by nearly 40 people, including several newcomers who had enquired about the party during the General Election. A number have joined following this meeting.

Glasgow BNP is a predominantly young branch run by a young Organiser, Eric Brand, one of the party's most dedicated and capable younger officers. Its original nucleus was the Glasgow branch of the National Front, the majority of which followed Mr. Tyndall and Mr. Parker into the New National Front in 1980 and thereafter into the British National Party when the NNF merged with other groups to form this party in 1982.

The branch has campaigned mainly on local issues, such as unemployment and the strong feeling of solidarity which many

Scots feel for their kinfolk among the Loyalists of Ulster. Immigration is, however, now becoming an important issue in the Glasgow area, as could be seen by the proliferating number of Asians now settling in the city and taking over small shops there. The branch has not neglected this issue in its publicity.

Good fraternal links exist between the branch and many members of the Scottish Ulster Loyalist community and these have led on occasion to joint activities, particularly over the issue of Northern Ireland and opposition to the IRA. This has resulted so far in the branch having very little trouble in the way of red violence, despite Glasgow's reputation as a home of militant left-wing extremists. BNP members are well known by their opponents to be very capable of defending themselves, and where they need extra numerical support a great many Loyalists are close at hand to provide it.

The branch hold regular monthly meetings and is energetic in the promotion of paper sales -- Rangers football ground at Ibrox being one of the favourite sales pitches.

In addition to Eric Brand, special mention must be made of the contribution of stalwart activists like Kenny Crawford, Gus McLeod and Norman McKenzie.

Two small active groups have now been formed in Edinburgh and Aberdeen, which will receive regular support from the Glasgow branch.

We conclude in congratulating Eric Brand and his wife Luisella on the recent birth of a baby daughter.

PRICE RISE

As from this issue, we are raising the retail price of Spearhead to 50p. This has been made necessary by rising costs of production and our desire to reduce our considerable dependence upon donations, which has necessitated another emergency appeal for funds.

New bulk rates for purchases can be found at the bottom of page 15.

This price rise will not affect subscriptions still running, which will be honoured at the old price, but will take effect in the case of all subscriptions renewed from the date of publication of this issue.

Emergency Appeal

WITH LAST MONTH'S ISSUE we sent out to our subscribers a special circular letter signed by the Editor, which announced that our magazine faced a state of financial emergency. This was brought on by rising production costs over the past few months as well as a drop in the level of donations following the General Election. The publicity generated through the election had in fact brought a modest increase in our readership but the extra income resulting from this did not balance the loss resulting from falling donations.

As a result of the circumstances described, we told our subscribers, Spearhead again faced a serious threat to its capacity to continue in publication. We asked subscribers to come to our help with their donations so that this financial emergency may be overcome.

As always, the response has come from the faithful few. Among those who donated sums of money there have been some who gave extremely generously. They, however, represent only a small minority among our total number of subscribers. The money raised has significantly improved our position, but we still need to raise more to be sure of being able to continue in publication into the coming year.

As this letter of appeal was sent only to persons on our subscribers' list, it will not have reached those who receive their copies by means of our bulk-buyers and distributors. It is through this appeal printed here that we aim to bring our emergency to the notice of these latter people. We hope very much that among these people the appeal will meet with an equally good response. We need your help, and we hope you will give it generously, as have some readers already.

All donations should be addressed to Spearhead and sent to 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex. For especially large sums the donor will receive a personal thank-you letter signed by the Editor. For other sums over £10 a formal receipt will be sent. Sums under £10 will not be receipted unless specially requested, this being in order to save staff work and postage.

In the meantime we take this opportunity to thank most sincerely those who in the last month have sent their contributions and enabled us for the moment to keep going.

MORE LIES FROM THE FRONT

WE REPRINT BELOW a report in National Front News, which, not untypically, contains a number of lies and distortions. The report refers to a court action over money in dispute between Mrs. Violet Parker and the National Front.

The money was not, as alleged, 'taken' from NF funds but held in abeyance by Mrs. Parker pending the legal settlement of two expense claims made by Mr. Parker and Mr. Frederick Sheridan, which were certainly not 'bogus' and were not in fact ever deemed as such by the court.

Mr. Charles Parker, when Sussex & Sur-

rey regional organiser of the NF had incurred very large personal expenses in travelling around his area on party work, only a tiny portion of which he claimed back off the party. This claim was agreed to by the branch committee of Brighton branch and testimony to this effect was given in court by witnesses who had served on that committee. In the case of one such witness, an affidavit was required since he is now living in Australia. Some minor alteration of this affidavit was made by his Australian solicitor but this did not affect the substance of his evidence. The claim made on beh-

alf of Mr. Parker was ruled out on a technicality that the vote of the committee was not entered in the minutes of the branch committee.

The claim made on behalf of Mr. Sheridan was in fact ruled by the court as valid and the £204 referred to in the report was in fact paid to him and not the NF. It was by agreement between Mr. Sheridan and Mrs. Parker that this settlement was delayed until the court had adjudicated on the matter.

The report failed to mention that the Court Registrar had completely exonerated Mrs. Parker from any charge of having acted improperly in the handling of the funds in question.

Finally, Mr. Tyndall never made the claim attributed to him in respect of the NF Constitution, as he was not in fact the author of it.

This NFN report is being placed in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Parker's solicitors with a consideration to action for contempt of court and for libel.

COURT GIVES TYNDALL AND PARKER SEVEN DAYS TO HAND BACK NF FUNDS

JOHN TYNDALL, representing his mother-in-law Mrs. Violet Parker, was ordered by Brighton County Court on Tuesday 16th August to pay back funds belonging to Brighton Branch of the National Front.

The funds had been taken in June 1980 when the Brighton Treasurer, Mrs. Violet Parker, had paid an alleged "bill for rent" for the use of their house by the NF to her husband, Mr. Charles Parker.

The set of four hearings, which were attended by Ian Anderson representing the NF National Directorate, took place over the period March to August.

It was only at the very last hearing, following a Court Order, that a vital piece of evidence - Brighton Branch Minutes book -

was produced by Mrs. Parker. This showed the claim for rent was bogus.

Besides his continual injections of totally irrelevant evidence -

("I am the author of this Constitution so only I can interpret it") John Tyndall also produced an affidavit from a former NF member now living in Australia which had been substantially altered after it had been signed and sworn.

Dismissing the affidavit as evidence, the Registrar observed acidly: "Mr. Tyndall, the person who altered

the affidavit certainly knew what he was doing!"

At the end of the hearing the Court ordered Mrs. Violet Parker to pay into Court the sum of £447.85 which consists of £154.85 in funds belonging to Brighton National Front, £89.00 in costs incurred by the National Front and £204.00 in repayment of a loan.

This is just the latest in a series of actions, some of which were concluded in Court, resulting in the restoration of funds belonging to the National Front filched by splinter groups. These include Greenwich, Hackney, Reading, Worthing and Doncaster.

Cases pending include Enfield, Medway, Islington, Watford, Leeds and Plymouth.



JOHN TYNDALL
Cheerfully writing
a cheque

LIES
The misleading
NFN report (left)

Find out about the British National Party

Send 20p for information pack.

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